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≈ PRICE LIST FROM ≈
SHELBY PLANT FARMS,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS,
FRUIT *and* NUT TREES,
SMALL FRUITS,
KUDZU CROWNS.

*and much information
about growing them.*

For

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases

• P O 8-3591

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.

APR 27 1940

U. S. Department of Agriculture

12 CENTS 12

TO OUR FRIENDS

Here is a rather complete list of fruit trees, nut trees, grape vines, and berry plants. They are strictly good, being well-grown and high in quality. We know how and will dig and pack them so as to reach you in perfect condition. There is nothing cheap about them except the price. Send us your order and let us convince you of our ability to serve you well.

WE GUARANTEE all of our stock to be healthy and true to name, and will replace any that may prove to be otherwise. In no case, however, are we liable for any amount greater than that paid for the stock.

ATTACHED TO EACH SHIPMENT is the official certificate of the State Entomologist, certifying that the stock is free of harmful insects and diseases.

We begin shipping strawberry plants October 15 and continue until April 30. Start shipping fruit trees and small fruit plants November 1 and continue until April 30.

If trees or vines are wanted for commercial orchards ask for prices in 1,000 or 10,000 lots, stating varieties and sizes wanted.

STRAWBERRIES

Certified. State inspected. New ground grown. Free of disease. Roots moss wrapped.

BLAKEMORE. (Yellows Free). Early. Heavy producer. Fine quality and highly colored berries. Excellent shipper. Good home and market berry. Berries light red in color, firm and attractive. One of the very best varieties.

MISSIONARY. Early, dark red in color. Good shipper. Will do well on most soils, but especially well on lighter and sandy soils.

KLONDYKE. Early. One of the leading shipping berries. Also a favorite for home use. Berries light red in color and firm.

AROMA. Late or mid-season. Berries light red in color, large, and quite attractive. Good for home use and market, being one of the leading shippers. Does best on the heavier soils.

DORSETT. Early. Beautiful bright red berries. Extra good quality. Fine yielder. One of the greatest berries known, both for home use and market.

DUNLAP. Medium size, dark red, good quality berry. Ripens medium early.

GANDY. Large, high quality, very attractive berry. Deep red color. Ripens late, after other varieties are gone.

Prices on above varieties, collect for express or postage: 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$8.75; 10,000, \$17.50.

Prepaid prices: 50, 60c; 100, 75c; 250, \$1.25; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25.

FAIRFAX. Large berry. Bright deep red. Fine quality. Ripens medium early.

PREMIER (Howard 17). Berry large and bright red. Excellent flavor and quality. Ripens early. Heavy yielder.

CATSKILL. Big, bright red berries. Excellent quality. Heavy yielder. Ripens midseason.

Prices on above three varieties as follows:

Collect for express or postage: 100, 75c; 300, \$1.25; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$12.00; 10,000, \$22.50.

Prepaid prices: 50, 65c; 100, 85c; 200, \$1.50; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$3.75.

GEM EVERBEARING. By far the best of the Everbearers. Quality of berry is good. High yielder. Ships well.

DAYBREAK AND FAIRMORE. These two are new varieties, and were bred and developed by Dr. Darrow of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Both very fine quality.

Price on these three varieties as follows:

Collect for express or postage: 300, \$2.25; 500, \$3.25; 1,000, \$5.50; 5,000, \$25.00; 10,000, \$45.00.

Prices prepaid: 50, 75c; 100, \$1.00; 300, \$2.75; 500, \$3.75; 1,000, \$7.00.

HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries may be set any month during the year, but the best time is fall, winter, or early spring. In the South most of them are usually set between October and early April. However, there is much to be gained by setting during October, November and December.

The strawberry will grow well on almost any type of soil, provided it is well drained and fertile. In preparation for setting the plants the ground should be broken deep and thoroughly pulverized by harrowing. Lay off rows 3½ feet wide with a rather deep furrow or trench. Put in the bottom of this furrow a good commercial fertilizer such as a 6-8-6, 4-8-4 or 4-8-6 at the rate of 500 to 1000 pounds per acre, or two to four pounds for each 100 feet of row space. Then bed back with two furrows. Get the fertilizer deep enough so that when the strawberry plants are set the roots will be at least two inches above the fertilizer.

Set strawberry plants from 18 to 24 inches apart in rows 3½ feet wide. Blakemores should be set 30 inches apart. Plants set during late winter or early spring will produce a few berries that season, but to get the best plants for producing a heavy crop the following season pinch off the few blooms that appear the first season. When set 18 inches apart in rows 3½ feet wide 7,800 plants will set an acre, and 6,300 if 24 inches apart. When set 30 inches apart 5,000 will set an acre.

Cultivate throughout spring, summer and into fall. Do not disturb the runners as they develop. Allow them to run over the row and take root wherever they will.

In late August or early September give an application of the same fertilizer recommended for use before setting. Scatter broadcast on top of the plants, covering the whole row and middle, and follow immediately with a broom or brush and sweep the fertilizer off the leaves. Apply when leaves are dry. Use 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, or two to four pounds for each 100 feet of row space. Give another application of the same kind and amount of fertilizer in fall, October to early December, because it is during fall that buds are forming to produce berries the following season.

BOYSENBERRY—THORNLESS YOUNGBERRY WHITE BLACKBERRY—THORNLESS BLACKBERRY THORNLESS DEWBERRY ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY PLANTS

THORNLESS YOUNGBERRY. A fine new youngberry, without thorns, a prolific bearer. Produces especially large and fine berries. The Youngberry is conceded to be an outstanding berry of the bramble type.

BOYSENBERRY. One of the biggest and finest berries known. Has very few seed, fine flavor. A vigorous grower and a heavy bearer.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY. Berries bright crimson in color, large, and excellent quality. The only dependable ever-bearing raspberry. Fruits on last year's canes in spring and summer and on the new canes during late summer and fall.

THORNLESS BLACKBERRY. A fine berry. Produces well and free from thorns. Thornless Dewberry equally as good because of being thornless.

Prices on these four berries as follows:

Collect for express or postage: 50, \$3.25; 100, \$5.50; 500, \$20.00; 1,000, \$35.00.

Prepaid prices: 6, \$1.00; 10, \$1.25; 25, \$2.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$6.50.

Thornless Boysenberry and Nectarberry Plants by mail, postpaid: 3, \$1.00; 6, \$1.95; 10, \$3.00; 25, \$7.00; 100, \$27.00.

STANDARD YOUNGBERRY (THORNY), BLACKBERRY AND DEWBERRY PLANTS

YOUNGBERRY (Thorny). A fine yielder of big, high quality berries. As good a producer of high quality fruit as the Thornless, the thorns being the only real difference. Fine two year plants.

DEWBERRY—LUCRETIA variety. Best of all dewberries. Excellent fruit in both appearance and quality.

BLACKBERRY—ELDORADO and **McDONALD** varieties. Both good.

Prices on Thorny Youngberry, Dewberry and Blackberry as follows:

Collect for express or postage: 10, 50c; 25, \$1.00; 50, \$1.75; 100, \$2.50; 500, \$9.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Prepaid prices: 6, 50c; 10, 75c; 25, \$1.25; 50, \$2.00; 100, \$3.25; 500, \$11.00.

HOW TO GROW BOYSENBERRIES AND YOUNGBERRIES

The Boysenberry and Youngberry are outstanding in production and quality. The berries are superior to either the blackberry or dewberry and well cared for plants frequently produce three to six quarts of berries per plant the second year, and from 6 to 15 quarts the third year. Another strong point is the fact that they seem to be resistant to anthracnose and leaf spot diseases. The berries are large, excellent for canning, making jams, jellies, for making pies and fruit juices or eating as fresh fruit.

These berries are vigorous growers and should be set eight feet apart in rows eight feet wide, and a wire trellis provided on which to grow the vines. Use two or three wires for the trellis. They may be grown on single posts or large stakes. The trellis method is much better, though.

They will do well throughout the South, on almost any kind of soil that is reasonably fertile and well drained. Like dewberries and blackberries, they seem to reach their best development on a sandy soil with clay sub-soil, although growing and producing almost as well on all kinds of soil. Cultivate the plants sufficiently to keep down weeds and grass.

As soon as all berries are harvested cut out and burn all the old canes, as they are through when they bear one crop. The canes grow one year and produce berries the next. Cutting them out and burning as soon as they have finished bearing makes cultivation easier, and lessens the chance of disease and insect damage. Leave the new canes, but thin out the weak and broken ones, leaving 6 to 10 of the strongest to grow, for the following year's crop. Tie them to the trellis wire or posts or stakes, as this makes cultivation easier. It is quite important that all the vines are securely tied up at blooming time so as to keep the berries off the ground.

Fertilize the new plants as soon as the old ones are cut out in order to produce a vigorous growth of the new plants. Use 300 to 500 pounds per acre of a 4-8-4 or 4-8-6 fertilizer per acre. Scatter along by the side of the plants and cultivate in.

HOW TO GROW BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Blackberries grow best on heavy type soils that are well drained. However, they will grow well on red clay loam, but it seems that the medium heavy sandy loams or sandy clay loams are best. Dewberries prefer slightly lighter soil than blackberries, although they will grow well on any soils where blackberries succeed.

In preparation for setting, select ground that was well cultivated the previous season so as to have as little trouble with weeds and grass as possible. Then in fall, or a few weeks before setting in winter, break the ground broadcast good and deep, then lay off rows 5 to 8 feet apart and set the plants 4 to 6 feet apart in the rows. Some set dewberries 5 feet apart in rows 5 feet wide, using the stake method of training. For blackberries the trellis method is best. Put one post for each two or three plants and put two to four wires on these posts for the blackberries to climb on.

As soon as the crop is harvested, cut out the old canes, allowing the new ones to remain and cultivate and fertilize throughout summer and fall. In the case of the dewberry, many when cutting the old canes, cut out the new also. When this is done, additional shoots come out right away, but it is probably best to leave the new growth that has already formed and cultivate and fertilize.

PRUNING BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Dewberries need pruning only once per year, and this one should be given just after harvest, and consists of cutting out old canes entirely and also any weak and diseased of the new canes.

Blackberries should be pruned three times a year. First, in late spring pinch back the new shoots when they are 2 to 2½ feet high. This promotes growth of stocky canes instead of long, straggling ones. Second, cut out canes entirely right after harvest that bore the recently harvested crop, and thin out the new shoots so they will be 8 to 10 inches apart. Third, during winter cut out any dead or weak canes, and of those remaining cut back to 15 to 20 inches in length.

HOW TO GROW RASPBERRIES

Set plants three feet apart in rows seven feet wide. This will require 2100 plants to set an acre. Many set two plants in each hill as this method usually gives almost double the yield as where only one plant is set to the hill.

Set any time from fall to early spring. Cultivate from early spring until fall, just enough to keep down weeds and grass. Where one has only a few plants in the home garden a heavy mulch of straw or hay will keep down weeds and grass, conserve moisture, and make success more certain with this berry.

As soon as fruit is all picked cut out old canes and burn, as these will die anyway and never produce any more fruit. Cultivate new shoots just as was done when first were set.

KUDZU CROWNS

Two Years Old

Kudzu is particularly good for rough areas that are accessible for pasture. Kudzu will gradually establish itself, stop washing and build up the land if left there long enough. Many dairymen have found kudzu especially valuable in supplementing their permanent pastures. In very dry spells when pasture dries up, kudzu is there with abundant green feed.

By express or collect for postage: 25, 75c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50; 500, \$6.25; 1,000, \$12.50; 2,000, \$17.50; 5,000, \$40.00.

Prepaid prices: 25, \$1.25; 50, \$1.75; 100, \$2.50.

HOW TO GROW KUDZU

Kudzu is one of the very promising forage crops of the South. Its good qualities are in its feeding value, its abundance of growth, in the permanency of the planting and its ability to fill up gullies and stop washing of land. It is a legume and is equal in feeding value to soybeans, cowpeas and some claim it is even equal to alfalfa.

It is started by planting the roots. These should come from plants that are two or three years old. The roots should be planted or at least heeled in immediately on receipt and before they have time to dry out. They should be planted in deep furrows and must be planted with the crown up. About one to two inches is plenty deep to cover the crowns. Set crowns 4½ feet apart in rows 10 feet wide, which means 1,000 crowns to set an acre.

Unless the land is rich, it should have some manuring in order to permit rapid growth. The land should be cultivated a few times, except where planted on gullied or steep land, in order to keep down outside growth in order that the runners of these plants may be in contact with the soil and, therefore, take root. About the second year begin doing some cutting because everything that is high enough to cut is not low enough to take root. This first cutting is where one will have most of the trouble.

After the runners have taken root all over the space, you will have hosts of young plants, each of which will be sending its runners and these should be cut two, possibly three, times each year. If you do not cut early but wait until late in the season, the stuff may produce such a heavy growth that it will shade itself out.

GRAPES

CATAWBA. Red color. One of the best of the red grapes, fruit of excellent quality and flavor.

CONCORD. Blue-black color. Large berries. Sweet and juicy. Good quality. Prolific bearer.

MOORE'S EARLY. Black. Large berries. Excellent quality. One of the best early grapes.

DELAWARE. Light red. Medium size berries. Highest quality. Heavy bearer.

NIAGARA. White. Large berries and bunches. Early and heavy bearer. Excellent quality. Best of the white grapes.

Prepaid prices on all above varieties of grapes as follows:

Size	One	Ten	Twenty-five	Hundred
Strong, well rooted	15c	\$1.20	\$3.00	\$11.00

SCUPPERNONGS

White or Black Varieties. Large berries. Juicy and excellent flavor. Every Southern home should have a few of these, as they are delicious and ripen in late summer and fall when other fruits are not so abundant.

Prepaid prices on scuppernongs as follows:

Size	One	Ten	Twenty-five	Hundred
Strong, well rooted	50c	\$4.50	\$10.00	\$37.00

APPLES

The following varieties have proven their merit over a long period of time, and will please, whether planted in home or commercial orchard.

SUMMER APPLES

CAROLINA RED JUNE. Dark red color. Flesh tender, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Highly productive and an excellent eating apple.

EARLY HARVEST. Pale yellow color. A rich sprightly flavor. Fine for home use or market.

HORSE. Yellow color. Slightly acid and good. Popular for cooking and drying, and a most excellent cider apple.

SUMMER QUEEN. Pale yellow with dull red stripes. Fine, rich and juicy.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Light yellow color. Smooth, waxen surface. Flesh white. Excellent quality for an early apple. Good keeper and shipper. Tree somewhat dwarfish in growth. Bears very young.

FALL AND WINTER APPLES

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Yellow skin, nearly covered with stripings of red. Very large. Juicy and excellent in quality and flavor.

BLACK BEN DAVIS (Gano). Solid deep red color. The very best of the Ben Davis type, being far superior to any of the other kindred sorts. Large apple. Trees vigorous and productive. A profitable market apple.

DELICIOUS. Dark red color, blending to a golden yellow at blossom end. One of the choicest apples known, whether grown for home use or market.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Rich golden yellow color. Flesh tender. Mild sub-acid. Tree hardy and vigorous. Early and prolific bearer.

ROME BEAUTY. Color is yellow, striped with red. Fruit tender, juicy, and of fine flavor.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Dark rich red, indistinctly striped. Fruit fine-grained, rich, juicy, tender, and of highest quality. Tree quite productive and a strong grower.

TERRY WINTER. Comes into bearing real early. Tree hardy and a very prolific bearer. Fruit sub-acid and of excellent quality. One of the best winter apples.

YATES. Dark red in color with small white dots. Skin thin and tender. Juicy and of finest flavor. A fine keeper. Excellent for home use or market.

YORK IMPERIAL. Greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Large, tender and juicy. Heavy bearer and an excellent keeper.

WINTER BANANA. Golden yellow, with a red tint on sunny side. Large fruit, banana like flavor, rich and spicy.

Prepaid prices on all apple varieties as follows:

Size, Feet	One	Five	Ten	Hundred
2 to 3	32c	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$23.00
3 to 4	42c	2.00	3.50	33.00
4 to 5	50c	2.25	4.20	40.00

PEACHES

The peach varieties listed herewith are the leaders and will prove quite satisfactory if given a fair show. They are listed in the order of ripening, from early to late.

VERY EARLY PEACHES

MAYFLOWER. Semi-cling. Earliest peach known. Blooms late and therefore seldom damaged by frost. Fruit medium size, bright red color, tender and juicy. A prolific bearer.

SNEED. Semi-cling. Creamy white with pale red cheeks. Juicy. Good flavor. Heavy bearer.

UNEEDA. Semi-cling. Pinkish white on under side and bright crimson next to sun. Flesh firm and meaty.

SECOND-EARLY PEACHES

ARP BEAUTY. Semi-cling. Yellowish red color. Good quality and flavor. Tree vigorous and quite productive.

EARLY ROSE. Semi-cling. Brilliant red color. Flesh tender and of best quality. Tree vigorous, hardy, and an early bearer. Fine for home use and market.

GREENSBORO. Semi-cling. Light and dark red, shaded yellow, which makes it beautiful.

RED BIRD. Cling. Deep red all over. Flesh firm. A fine shipper. Large fruit.

EARLY SUMMER PEACHES

CARMAN. Semi-cling. Yellowish white, dotted and flushed with red. Good quality and flavor. Fruits heavily. Bears young.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. Free. A Yellow freestone similar to Elberta but much earlier. Of proven value, both for home use and market.

HILEY (Early Belle). Free. Dotted pink on under side and brilliant red next to sun. Quality surpassed by few if any other varieties. Excellent for home use or shipping.

MIDSUMMER PEACHES

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Free. Skin faint pink, rich red in sun. Highest quality. Fruit very large.

CHINESE CLING. Cling. Creamy white, with beautiful blush. Large size and excellent quality.

ELBERTA. Free. Skin reddish yellow, faintly striped with dull red. Flesh yellow. Excellent shipper.

INDIAN. Cling. Dingy red with red veins. Flesh dull red.

J. H. HALE. Free. Skin yellow with glowing red on upper side. Very little fuzz. Flesh yellow. Seems to do best on red clay land.

LEMON CLING. Cling. Best type of the old lemon peaches. Yellow, with light red where exposed to sun. Flesh yellow.

LATE SUMMER OR FALL PEACHES

SALWAY. Free. Yellow, with brownish red cheek. Flesh deep yellow. Juicy. Good flavor.

WHITE ENGLISH (Heath Cling). Cling. Skin between white and yellow. Flesh white. Juicy. Good flavor.

Prepaid prices on all varieties of peaches as follows:

Size, Feet	One	Five	Ten	Hundred
2 to 3	27c	\$1.20	\$2.00	\$18.00
3 to 4	35c	1.60	3.00	28.00
4 to 5	45c	2.10	4.00	38.00

PEARS

The six varieties which we list are the leaders.

BARTLETT. Yellow. Flesh White. Sweet. Very juicy. One of the best eating pears in cultivation.

GARBER. Ripens between Bartlett and Keiffer. Good quality and grows well almost everywhere.

KEIFFER. Fruit large, dotted yellow, with dull crimson where sun hits it. Especially fine for preserving and canning.

KOONCE. Yellow on surface. One side covered with bright carmine. Good quality. Juicy and sweet.

LE CONTE. Skin greenish yellow. Flesh white. Excellent for canning.

PINEAPPLE. (Chinese Sand-Pear). Resembles Keiffer in quality. Flesh coarse, crisp and juicy. Especially good for canning or cooking. Blight-proof. Heavy bearer.

Prepaid prices on all varieties pears as follows:

Size, Feet	One	Five	Ten	Hundred
2 to 3	40c	\$1.90	\$3.50	\$33.00
3 to 4	50c	2.30	4.30	40.00
4 to 5	60c	2.75	5.00	47.00

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

PLUMS

ABUNDANCE. Bright yellow fruit, almost covered with red. Flesh yellow.

BURBANK. Fruit yellow, overspread with red. Yellow flesh. Excellent quality.

RED JUNE. Deep red, almost purple when fully ripe. Very early and highly productive.

WICKSON. Light red fruit. Very large and of highest quality.

CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND. Fruit a beautiful dark red. Good quality and one of the best varieties for South.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Blackish red color. Large, tender, sweet, and excellent quality.

APRICOT

GOLDEN. Fruit pale orange color. Juicy and sweet. Resembles peach, but some smaller.

QUINCE

Fruit large, bright golden yellow color, excellent flavor. Should be more largely planted than it is, as fruit is excellent and sells readily at good prices.

MULBERRY

HICKS EVERBEARING. A fine fruit to eat fresh. Excellent for chickens and hogs. Bears six to ten weeks. Good crop in four years.

FIGS

BROWN TURKEY. Brown color. Sweet. Excellent quality. Hardy tree and a heavy bearer. Bears second year.

CELESTIAL. Fruit very sweet and of highest quality. Prolific bearer, and hardiest of all figs.

BRUNSWICK. Very large fruit. Purple color.

WHITE MARSAILLES. Good size fruit, light lemon-yellow color. Excellent quality.

POMEGRANATES

Fruit large with crimson blush on side exposed to sun. Juicy, excellent flavor. Bears early. Quite prolific.

WALNUTS

BLACK. Our native black walnuts are too well known to require description.

JAPANESE. Bears in three to five years. A vigorous grower, and very productive. Is also ornamental and makes a good shade tree. Nuts of excellent quality.

Prepaid prices on plums, cherries, apricots, quince, mulberries, figs, pomegranates, and walnuts as follows:

Size, Feet	One	Five	Ten	Hundred
2 to 3	35c	\$1.65	\$3.00	\$28.00
3 to 4	45c	2.15	4.00	38.00

PECANS

STUART. Large nuts. A heavy bearer and a good grower. Probably the best variety for home use. Also known as one of the best market varieties.

SCHLEY. Nuts very thin shelled. Meat of best flavor, and of highest quality.

Prepaid prices on pecans as follows:

Size, Feet	One	Five	Ten	Hundred
2 to 3	\$1.00	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$75.00
3 to 4	1.20	5.50	10.00	90.00

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

TANE NASHI. Fruit very large, deep yellow, usually without seed. Excellent flavor. Tree of moderate size, never growing large like the wild persimmon. Starts bearing when two or three years old.

Prepaid prices on Japanese Persimmons as follows:

Size, Feet	One	Five	Ten	Hundred
2 to 3	55c	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$42.00
3 to 4	65c	3.00	5.50	52.00

THAT HOME ORCHARD

Here's One That Does Not Require Spraying

INCLUDE IT IN YOUR ORDER

2 KEIFFER PEARS, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.20
2 STUART PECANS, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00
2 SCUPPERNONG GRAPES, No. 1's	1.00
6 CONCORD GRAPES, No. 1's.....	.90
1 JAPANESE PERSIMMON, 2 to 3 feet.....	.55
2 CELESTIAL FIGS, 2 to 3 feet.....	.70
10 BOYSENBERRIES	1.25
10 YOUNGBERRIES75

\$8.35 WORTH IN 35 ASSORTED PLANTS, POSTPAID TO YOU FOR \$7.75

You may substitute six extra Concord Grapes or two more Figs instead of the Scuppernongs, if you prefer.

FIELD GROWN ROSE BUSHES

2 Years Old, Strictly No. 1 Stock

PINK — Paul Neyron,
Pink Radiance

RED — Red Radiance,
American Beauty

YELLOW — Sunburst,
Luxemburg

WHITE — Killarney

CLIMBING VARIETIES —
Paul's Scarlet,
Red Radiance

DELIVERED PRICES

3 Plants for 95c; 5, \$1.35; 10, \$2.65;
50, \$12.00, or 100 for \$24.00



SHELBY PLANT FARMS

MEMPHIS, TENN.



ORDER BLANK

To SHELBY PLANT FARMS,
Memphis, Tenn.

Date _____ Amount Inclosed _____

Ship To _____

Street Address or R.F.D. _____

Town _____ State _____

Ship by _____ : _____ : _____
Express Prepaid Mail By Mail COD
for Postage

Note: Cannot mix varieties in different price class at
the lower or combination rate.

Number of	:		:		:
Plants or	:	Full Name of Each Variety	:	Price	:
Trees	:		:		:
_____	:	_____	:	_____	:
_____	:	_____	:	_____	:
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Total Amount Inclosed-- \$

PLANTS - PLANTS - PLANTS

To Our Friends and Customers:- Send us your plant orders.

Prices as follows on Blakemore, Aroma, Missionary, Klondyke, Dunlap and Gandy Strawberries:

	<u>By Express</u>		<u>By Prepaid Ex- press or Mail</u>
100-----	\$.70	50-----	\$.70
300-----	1.10	100-----	.85
500-----	1.50	250-----	1.50
1,000-----	2.50	500-----	2.25
5,000 and up-----	2.25 thousand	1,000-----	3.75

Dorsett, Fairfax, Premier, Howard 17, Catskill

100-----	.80	50-----	.75
300-----	1.35	100-----	.90
500-----	1.65	250-----	1.75
1,000-----	2.75	500-----	2.50
5,000 and up-----	2.50 thousand	1,000-----	4.25

Prices on Gem Everbearing, Daybreak and Fairmore remain as shown in price list.

White, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish Onion Plants. Leading varieties cabbage.

Prices by express, on Onion Plants: 1,000, 60¢; 3,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$1.75.

Prices by express on Cabbage Plants: 500, 60¢; 1,000, \$1.00; 2,000, \$1.75.

SHELBY PLANT FARMS, Memphis, Tenn.

PLANTS - PLANTS - PLANTS

To Our Friends and Customers - Send us your plant orders.

Prices as follows on Blackberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, and other plants, and
Gandy's specialties:

By Express	By Parcel Post
100	1.70
200	1.10
300	1.30
1,000	1.50
2,000 and up	1.70

Gandy's Specialty, Strawberry, Raspberry, and other plants, and

100	1.70
200	1.10
300	1.30
1,000	1.50
2,000 and up	1.70

Prices on Strawberry, Raspberry, and other plants remain as shown in price list.

White, Yellow, and other plants, and leading varieties of cabbage.

Prices by express, on other plants, 1,000; 2,000; 3,000; 4,000; 5,000; 6,000; 7,000; 8,000; 9,000; 10,000; 11,000; 12,000; 13,000; 14,000; 15,000; 16,000; 17,000; 18,000; 19,000; 20,000; 21,000; 22,000; 23,000; 24,000; 25,000; 26,000; 27,000; 28,000; 29,000; 30,000; 31,000; 32,000; 33,000; 34,000; 35,000; 36,000; 37,000; 38,000; 39,000; 40,000; 41,000; 42,000; 43,000; 44,000; 45,000; 46,000; 47,000; 48,000; 49,000; 50,000; 51,000; 52,000; 53,000; 54,000; 55,000; 56,000; 57,000; 58,000; 59,000; 60,000; 61,000; 62,000; 63,000; 64,000; 65,000; 66,000; 67,000; 68,000; 69,000; 70,000; 71,000; 72,000; 73,000; 74,000; 75,000; 76,000; 77,000; 78,000; 79,000; 80,000; 81,000; 82,000; 83,000; 84,000; 85,000; 86,000; 87,000; 88,000; 89,000; 90,000; 91,000; 92,000; 93,000; 94,000; 95,000; 96,000; 97,000; 98,000; 99,000; 100,000.

Prices by express on other plants, 1,000; 2,000; 3,000; 4,000; 5,000; 6,000; 7,000; 8,000; 9,000; 10,000; 11,000; 12,000; 13,000; 14,000; 15,000; 16,000; 17,000; 18,000; 19,000; 20,000; 21,000; 22,000; 23,000; 24,000; 25,000; 26,000; 27,000; 28,000; 29,000; 30,000; 31,000; 32,000; 33,000; 34,000; 35,000; 36,000; 37,000; 38,000; 39,000; 40,000; 41,000; 42,000; 43,000; 44,000; 45,000; 46,000; 47,000; 48,000; 49,000; 50,000; 51,000; 52,000; 53,000; 54,000; 55,000; 56,000; 57,000; 58,000; 59,000; 60,000; 61,000; 62,000; 63,000; 64,000; 65,000; 66,000; 67,000; 68,000; 69,000; 70,000; 71,000; 72,000; 73,000; 74,000; 75,000; 76,000; 77,000; 78,000; 79,000; 80,000; 81,000; 82,000; 83,000; 84,000; 85,000; 86,000; 87,000; 88,000; 89,000; 90,000; 91,000; 92,000; 93,000; 94,000; 95,000; 96,000; 97,000; 98,000; 99,000; 100,000.

SHEPHERD PLANT FARMS, Memphis, Tenn.